THE SOUTH.

Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Prospects.

THE FLOODS

Immense Damage to the Low Lands and River Bottoms.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MERALD.

crous Trip Over the Virginia & troad-Horrors of the High Bri

y is replate with mud; it abounds in idle freed-age foreign population of whom are here; it a dilapidated and dirty appearance, and has a re market house that would disgrace a county t in the interior of Gorgia. The population

by a number of colored citizens nominating a Mr. Martin Warwick, colored, for the office of Mayor at the next election.

Lynchburg, as well as other cities in the State, and, in fact, the whole South, affords a striking evidence of the bad policy of the ruling party at the North in excluding the South from political rights. The faiture of the crops since the close of the war has reduced the people to a degree of poverty scarcely over before witnessed. Last year, while there was a prospect of crops, merchants were enabled to purchase goods at the North; but since the finiture of these crops their inability to meet obligations, coupled with their present anomalous condition, has destroyed condence, precluded the possibility of further credit and resulted partially in the great destitution now in the South.

This State is fortunate in the success of last year's tobacce crop, which is very good, and will be brought to market as soon as the weather permits it to be dried. This will give employment to nearly twenty-ne hundred freedmen, who are now iounging about the streets, the bad weather alone being an obstacle to activity. There are fifty-two tobacce factories in the city, employing an average number of fifty hands, when working.

Lynchburg is a commercial centre of great importance, and is even now doing a more brisk and thriving business than any city in the State. It is the terminus of three railroads, besides which the James River canal passes through it. Two of the railroads convey products into the city, while the other two take them away. At a future day Lynchburg will become the peer of both Cincinnati and Chicago. I find also that Northern capitalists, impressed with the great mineral resources in the mountains in this section, are purchasing largely and making heavy investments with a view to their development; others have made profitable investments in manufactories here. These are happy indications of an early return to restoration, and onsequent prosperity.

Political Sentiment - Reconstruction - Social

bles-The Tobacco Crop. dcc. DANVILLE, Va., April 4, 1867. Public sentiment in this part of Virginia may be said near the border, and what that sentiment is is not the easiest matter in the world to ascertain. But by conversation with the people and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau I have, I think, learned very nearly what the political situation of Virginia is at this time. While on my way here I met on the cars Mr. James R. Helcomb, of Bedford county, an original and active accessionists. He informed me that in 1861 he believed carneally that the principle of secession was provided for by the federal constitution, but that a higher power than the constitution had decided otherwise, and he had ever since the war felt that decision to be binding upon him and had made cided otherwise, and he had ever since the war felt that decision to be binding upon him, and had made his boat effort to observe it. He further informed me that he had opened schools for his colored people in 1868, and was making an effort to make them the best citizens possible. He is entirely reconstructed, and is quite liberal in his views of the affairs of the country, but I am informed by reliable men that his ideas find but few indorsars.

but few indorsers.

I to-day met Mr. Sutherland, of this (Pittsylvania) county, one of the wealthiest men in Southern Virginia and by far the largest tobacco planter. In the course of our conversation I asked him if he did not think it

our conversation I asked him if he did not think it would have been better for Virginia to have accepted the constitutional ameadment instead of waiting for more severe measures.

"Sir," said he, "I will never indict upon myself or my neighbors the deagrace that would be occasioned by the voluntary acceptance of such ourrageous terms, which are in conflict with every idea and conviction of right that I have ever formed, and for which I have given so much. But if the United States eaps I must do so and so, as is the expression of this Shorman bill, then I have no choice; being conquered I can only obey the command of the conqueror, in which case my honor is not outraged by my own act. The proposed constitutional amendment left its adoption or rejection voluntary with us. If your Congress thought we would at its suggestion, cowardly soil our honor, they were mistaken and have learned so. We were whipped and had lost creerything but our honor, which, thank God, we still retain."

everything but our honor, which, to retain."
"But," I ashed, "do you not regard your action under fits Sherman bill an optional matter?"
"To some extent it is," he replied, "but the masses understand it to be a positive command. The questions being agisated among them now are convention or no convention. I favor a convention only because i fear

This was the main feature of the evening. Oliver made a speech which would have told with effect in a more enlightened audience. He desied having made any effort to prevent the proposed octobration. He thought the lat of January more appropriate. But if they wished to celebrate to morrow, they had a perfect right to do it. The American people cofebrate the anniversary of great events, and he heped they would not object to the colored people observating the dearest event of their existence. He new of no objection on the part of the Predmen of the people here, now any on the part of the Predmen of the people here, are any on the part of the Predmen of the people here, are any on the part of the Predmen of the people here, are any on the part of the Predmen of the people here, are any on the part of the Predmen of the people here, are any on the part of the people here, are any on the part of the people here, are any on the part of the people here, are any on the part of the people here, are the people here with their liberies in this great republic. He advised them to be patient on the question of reconstruction and to an expect the part of the people here, and the people here with their liberies in this great republic here are the people here they are th

NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL COURESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Proposed Conference Between the Governors of North and South Carolina and the Mili-tary Authorities Disner of Governor Ore at Charleston, &c. CHARLESTON, April 7, 1867.

CHARLESTON, April 7, 1867.

Governor Worth, of North Carolina, in compliance with a summons from General Sickies, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of holding a conference, in connection with Governor Orr, as to the necessary orders proper to be made by the commanding general to carry into effect the recent acts of Congress, also as to what orders may be general and what requisite for the respective States. The utmost accord exists between the General and the Governors, and an earnest purpose is manifested on the part of all to heartily co-operate in trying to execute the aw of Congress.

to a large number of civil and military functionaries.

Among others present were Generals Sickles, Scott,
Burns, Tyler, Clitz, Colonel H. Smith, Governors Orr
and Worth, ex-Governor Magrath, Lieutenant Governor
W. D. Porter, Colonel Simonton, Speaker of the House
of Representatives, Attorney General J. W. Hayne, C.
C. Leary, Theodore D. Wagner, General A. C. Garilington

GEORGIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Condition of the State-Stagnation of Trade-Necessities of the Planters-Large Crops Being Planted, &ce. Macox, Ga., March 25, 1867. The people of Georgia were deceived as to the weight of influence President Johnson could command in his opposition to the radicals. They were still more deceived.

The Cotton Crop-Affairs in Georgia-The Military and Citizens Fraternizing in Macon-A Northern Editor Advocating Re-pudiation, &c. Macox, Ga., April 2, 1867.

Macox, Ga., April 2, 1867.

The results of last year's cotton planting have disappointed the calculations and injured the pockets of many. Instead of a crop of a million bales, nearly two millions have been made; and this year begins with fair prospects for a crop of ordinary size before the war. The negroes understand their status, and realize the fact that whatever evils slavery may have had for them. that whatever evils slavery may have had for them, they at least were not overworked or underfed. The bright visions which at first they enjoyed of neat little cabins and farms of their own, with horses and stock sufficient, and all owned by themselves, have faded away; and as rapidly as possible they are acquiring the homes and comforts temporarily, which once they possessed by right of law. Slavery it is true has been discussed by right of law. homes and comforts temporarily, which once they posseemed by right of law. Slavery it is true has been disarmed of the horrors which made it an eyesore not only to
the people of this country, but also to those of every civilized people unier the sun; yet it would be strange if
many of the race did not sigh for the flash pots of Egypt
and refuse to go out of the land of bondage under the
leadership of their Moses. Everything has been done
for the negroes that they had any right to expect. Their
bonds have been universally broken, their oblidren have
been taught at generally and as thoroughly for the past
two years as the children of the white population, and
the avenues to business of all kinds have been thrown
open to them the same as to the whites. The tutesing
of the government is to have an end, and the time seems
to be auspictors for that frage.

Not a line from General Pope. The people are anxious
to see their new master. I think all respect will be
shown bim. Some of the papers have been indiscreet
success to refer to his antecedeats; but our people will
respect enough any kind of king that promises them a
deliverance from their bordage.

The bonds of the State have only a nominal value;
they would not bring fifty cents on the dollar in this
markes, and the strong military government does not
better matters much. Instead of the country being
overrum with Yankese as the people apposed would be
the consequence of emshelpation, you but rarely see one
unites he has a blue cone on. By the way, the military
in the city are gatting on very friendly terms with the
people; they drink with them, eat with them and gamble with them. In front of the Lanier House, the principal hotel of the city, there is a temporary stand erected
at which late is the afternoons a fine brase band assembles, and discourses such enchanting music that the
hearts of the people seem meited down. I have seen a
thousand of both sexes and coloral listening to the music.
The government does not mellered down. I have seen a
thousand

nce that such is not the fact to any great pie in consideration of the scarcity of sisting their expenses by a Contederate

the latter would have osed published much more severely than was the intention with those who were now engaged in laying the lash on the back of the defeated section. He was in favor of reconstruction on any basis so that it left the white rebel the privilege of holding his land and carning a living. These opinions were reterated in my hearing many times by different persons during my stay in Augusta, and similar segressions were freely made by the farmers with whom I conversed in the country about Augusta, Washington and

The tight has the performance and however, to got the outer course.

THE FLOOD'S.

ries. The story never can be half told—never will be half knews. Nothing has been able to slay the program of the impotuces wafers. Bursting ever banks and sweeping away levées and every barrier missée as sto its course, it has gone on its maddened way—the gestus of destruction rampant. As yet only the general results are knews. There has been no opportainty to get the destails, and may not be for weeks to come. In fact it is by no means certain that the worst has been experienced. The river, though calmly stationary yesterday and todes, may go up higher. It may be the calm pressing of an extent of disaster and destruction to which the present damage and loss are only a drep in the bucket.

Arriving here researched morning from Cairo on a St. Louis and New Orleans packet enables me to describe from porsonal observation the class place. For facts descriptive of the river and towns below temphis and New Orleans I am indebted mainly to Mr. A. M. Price, a merchant of this city, just arrived from the Orsecons City. As already intimated, I can only give the facts in general terms. The fuller and sadder details await time for their more complete revelation. It is enough to know that even the meagre details already known, the fact that there has not been such a rise in the Mississippi for twenty years, and the certain knowledge that many lives have been lost and a large amount of property destroyed, coupled with the general destitution prevailing through the South, gives the subject an exciting, though most painful and melancholy interest. The slightest means of information are seized at eagerly; and it is for this reason I write. With Cairo I begin my description, and thence proceed down the river.

My first assurance of reaching the great Father of the Western rivers and its confidence with the Ohio, and consciousness of an unusual rise in the waters of each, was the approach to Cairo, over the track of the Illinois Contral Railroad. On either side of the track the water

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